

# Quid Novi

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McGILL UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF LAW  
FACULTE DE DROIT UNIVERSITE MCGILL

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## LEGAL EDUCATION :

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### WHAT'S IT WORTH? WHAT'S IT COST?

by ~~John~~ Dean Macdonald

At the beginning of December I received solicitations from my three legal Alma Maters -- Osgoode Hall Law School, the University of Ottawa, Civil Law Section, and the University of Toronto -- imploring me to make a contribution to the Alumni Fund of each faculty. Even though I did not particularly enjoy my time at law school (as did, I might add, most of my classmates) I still feel a strong sense of loyalty to these three Faculties. After all, I do owe my current job to having received a legal education. So, being the dutiful graduate, I unloaded myself of \$300 as has been my custom each year since I took gainful employment.

In retrospect, it seems to me that a certain dislike of law school by students is to be expected. Many courses teach us to be confrontational, adversarial, aggressive, and sceptical of authority. Moreover, after seven years of University education and realizing the cold, hard world is around the corner, it's nice to have one more kick at something before embarking on a career of servility to a Senior Partner. Finally, the exercise is just plain tough. But, I have discovered, most students eventually do appreciate the lasting value of their education. And this is true regardless of the career they ultimately pursue.

off my annual contributions I received a report from Vice-Principal MacLachlan which indicated that 86% of the faculty and staff of the Faculty of Law had contributed to the McGill Advancement Programme. This is a ratio double that of every other faculty at McGill. There is something quite remarkable about professors who make gifts to their employer, even when all acknowledge how seriously they are underpaid. In what other field can a student earn more in his first year of employment than a professor with a graduate degree and half a dozen years' experience?

At the end of December, I also received news from

Shortly after sending

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## FACULTY COUNCIL REVAMPS CURRICULUM

by Bettina Karpel

Major curriculum changes were made at the last Faculty Council meeting (November 28, 1985). The changes are the result of a proposal from the Curriculum Committee, which was spurred by last year's Faculty Council debates over the reduction of semi-obligatories and inspired by a report brought out by a group of civil law professors.

The primary effect of the proposal will be felt

in the first year BCL curriculum and in the second year BCL and LLB curriculum. It will affect incoming students next year and possibly some of this year's first year class. The report is detailed and has not yet been approved in full, but as more developments occur, they will be reported in the Quid. For now, here is a short summary of the goals of the proposal:

(1) "to designate as oblig and semi-oblig only those courses that provide an

indispensable intellectual foundation to an understanding of the civil law".

(2) "to ensure that all candidates for the B.C.L. degree gain at least a minimal exposure to the Civil Law".

(3) "to ensure that upper-year students in first year civil law subjects receive instruction that recognizes their prior legal experience and does not subject them to the burden of re-

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# ANNOUNCEMENTS

## Notice to All Students and Student Groups

You might not be aware of the fact that there is a mailbox at Mrs. Allaire's desk (the reception area in Old Chancellor Day Hall). Many students receive mail in this box and the mail tends to stay there for a very long time. Right now the box is as full as possible. When you have time, please check to see if you have received any mail. It's a good idea to do this regularly since not all the mail gets sorted in the SAO slots and after a certain point the mail left at the reception desk will be discarded.

## NOTICE TO ALL STUDENTS THOMSON HOUSE FOR FREE

Thomson House is open to all law students for free during the month of January. If you're not a member and you'd like to try it out, just show them your I.D. card. You can go as many times as you'd like throughout January. Thomson House is located at 3650 McTavish.

2nd Annual McGill Law Spiel. ALL students and staff are invited to come out and curl, January 19, 1985. A social Friday, January 17, from 3 p.m. onwards will begin the event. Curling commences 9 a.m. on Sunday and will continue until approximately 9 p.m. The \$10 entry fee offsets the price of ice rental, prizes and lunch. Whether you want to curl, watch, or drink, come out and support the school event of 1986. 46 last-year participants can't be wrong!!

Room 101 at 3647 Peel Street has been booked on Mondays at 4 o'clock for a staff seminar in game theory this term. The class will commence at about 4:10 and continue for 1-1½ hours. A reading list will follow. This staff seminar is also open to all students. All those interested should contact me as soon as possible.

Prof. Buckley

## PLACEMENT CENTRE

Two Calgary law firms will be conducting on-site interviews here in our Faculty, Monday and Tuesday, January 20 and 21. The firms of Howard, Mackie and Burnet, Duckworth, Palmer will send representatives to interview students interested in articling with their respective firms. Students wishing to set up an appointment for these interviews are requested to see Mrs. Higgins in the Admissions Office as soon as possible.

# ONTARIO Q.C. ABOLISHED

The Peterson government in Ontario is abolishing the honorary title of Queen's Counsel bestowed upon many of that province's lawyers. The practice originated in Great Britain, where excellence in advocacy before the courts is a requirement. In Ontario, the practice is closely linked with political patronage.

Some "Q.C.'s" are well deserved. Others are mere-

ly rewards for lobbying efforts similar to the sort that a publicist might undertake to have his star's name added to the Hollywood Walk of Fame. Aside from impressing American clients, the Q.C. has become a dubious honour. Furthermore, it unfairly discriminates against lawyers not entitled, by choice or not, to tack on the Q.C. initials to their names.

Of the 2800 lawyers

affected, many agree that the abolition of the "hollow honour" is long overdue. Still, some regret the loss of tradition associated with the Q.C.; others complain about the costs of changing nameplates and calling cards. One angry Toronto lawyer wants to have his name legally changed to Richard Bain Q.C.. An alternate plan calling for the recognition of "Senior Ontario Barristers" has been rejected.



## Faculty Council Cont'd from p. 1

peating familiar subject-matter." The same applies to their LL.B. counterparts.

(4) "to ensure that LL.B. entrants leaving after three years receive an acceptable minimum of instruction in the civil law. Since "McGill is not the seventh Ontario law faculty and the Admissions Committee for years past has been searching, among the ranks of extra-provincial applicants, for those with a genuine interest in coming to this province."

(5) "to ensure that a National Programme student leaving the province has sufficient civil law expertise to match the level set by the initials B.C.L."

This is how the goals will be achieved.

(1) B.C.L. semi-obligatory credits for all B.C.L. or National Programme students enrolled in the faculty are reduced from 17 to 13.

(2) Students entering the Faculty next year will have a new curriculum:

Obligations I (4 credits, full year)

Obligations II (increased from 4 to 6 credits, full year): This course will incorporate subjects taught in upper years, but which are essentially part of the fundamentals of obligations (modalities of obligations, protection of creditors' rights, extinction of obligations, prescription)

Property (increased from 3 to 6 credits, full year): To the existing subject-matter will be added special considerations raised by property as the subject of family interests, commercial interests and public regulation.

Judicial Law will be removed from 1st year.

Family Law will be re-

moved from 1st year and become an upper-year semi-oblig.

Foundations, Constitutional Law, Criminal Law, Mooting and Tutorials will remain unchanged.

It is to be noted that these changes will mean that 1st year Civil Law students will have the same credit load as their Common Law counterparts and will only have one final exam, rather than three in their 1st semester; this should certainly remove some of the first year jitters.

(3) The upper year courses of Modalities and Extinction of Obligations and Possession and Prescription will be phased out once all students have gone through this revamped first year.

(4) All second year students who have taken this new first year BCL curriculum or who have taken the existing first year LLB curriculum will be enrolled in separate sections in their second year. They will have reduced credit weight in Property IA, Contracts and Torts and in Obligations I, Obligations II, and Property I, respectively. That is, 6 credit courses will become 4 credit courses, 4 credit courses will become three credit courses.

(5) A 4 credit National Civil Procedure (for students who have not taken either Judicial Law or Civil Procedure) will be compulsory in second year.

(6) A new upper year semi-oblig course (3 credits) entitled Administration of the Property of Another & Trusts will be available to students entering next year.

(7) Beginning with students entering the faculty next year who will pursue a B.C.L. degree there will be a B.C.L. requirement of 9 semi-oblig cred-

its from a proposed list of courses which has not yet been approved.

(8) Private International Law will not be a semi-oblig for National Programme Students.

(9) National Programme students entering under the LL.B. who become subject to the 9 credit semi-oblig load (see #7, above) will have to take an additional 3 credits in civil law from a broad list of civil law courses. This is meant to replace the reduction of B.C.L. credits due to reduced second year B.C.L. credits. The equivalent reduction on the LL.B. side has not yet been addressed.

To date, only number 1-4 have been approved. The remaining points will be voted on at the next Faculty Council meeting Thursday, January 23, Room 202. Any student who has any comments on these changes is invited to speak to reps on Faculty Council. All students are welcome at this, and other Faculty Council meetings.

For students who are wondering what system applies to them, here is a quick breakdown:

All graduating students:  
13 B.C.L. semi-obligs

6 LL.B. semi-obligs, and both if you are a National Programme student.

All non-graduating second and third year B.C.L. students: 13 B.C.L. semi-obligs.

All non-graduating second and third year LL.B. or National Programme students: The LL.B. semi-oblig requirement is as of yet undecided. However, the likelihood is that the requirement will be reduced to 6 credits to be chosen

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# EDITORIAL

## Noise Pollution

A candy wrapper is loudly crumpled, the tab is pulled off of a soda drink can--and the ensuing hiss fills the room: a pencil is sharpened, a highlighter squeaks, someone coughs, and before you know it, the exam is over. There has been some discussion amongst students recently regarding the general noise and comfort level in the examination room. Very often one finds oneself writing an exam next to someone who either brings their entire lunch to the exam and proceeds to unwrap, peel and crumble it all with glee, someone who has a wracking cough or a compulsive pencil sharpener. Many students have expressed dissatisfaction at being subjected to writing exams with these distractions. The situation seems to be even worse in rooms on the second floor where two people share a single desk.

The definition of optimal exam conditions and especially bearable noise threshold varies from student to student. However, there does seem to be room for improvement. The L.S.A. will be looking into this matter and urges you to put your suggestions in the suggestion box, which is situated at the Porter's desk in front of the Moot Court.

Debbie Raicek

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## To the Editor,

The L.S.A. Committee on Inter-University Relations will run a weekly courier service this term between McGill and the faculties of law at l'Université de Montréal and l'Université du Québec à Montréal. The Committee will maintain a bulletin board in which each of the Montréal faculties on which we will post information concerning speakers, conferences, seminars, etcetera to be held at the other law schools in the city. It is the Committee's hope that this effort will help to develop a greater awareness amongst law students of the activities available to them at the three faculties in Montreal. Eventually we hope to establish a similar information service by mail

with the Faculty of Law at l'Université de Sherbrooke.

To make this idea work, the Committee invites student groups at McGill to leave copies of any publicity regarding their planned and upcoming events in a courier mailbox set up in the L.S.A. office. This box will be cleared every Friday and the material will then be posted at l'U de M. and l'U.Q.A.M. on the following Monday. The Committee is also willing to function as a direct courier service between student groups and student councils at the three faculties.

The Committee's purpose is to function as a liaison

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# OUVRAGES RÉCENTS

Le congé des fêtes permet à chacun d'entre nous de faire des lectures qui sortent un peu du domaine immédiat de nos cours. Je me permets d'attirer votre attention sur deux publications récentes. En premier lieu, la Corporation professionnelle des médecins du Québec a réalisé à la fin novembre un ouvrage intitulé "Le Consentement". La publication est bilingue et représente une synthèse des situations les plus courantes où un consentement est requis en vue d'un traitement médical. Par exemple, l'ouvrage traite de situations telles que les transfusions sanguines et les témoins de Jéhovah, le refus de traitement après une tentative de suicide, l'intervention stérilisante, etc. La brochure a été rédigée en

conformité avec les lois et règlements actuellement en vigueur. Entre autres, références sont faites au Code Civil, au Code de Déontologie de la Corporation, à la Loi sur la Protection de la Santé Publique, à la Loi sur les Services de Santé et les Services Sociaux, et, en annexe, la Loi sur la Protection de la Jeunesse et la Loi sur la Protection du Malade Mental. A cette fin, l'étude légale Poulriot, Dion, Guilbault, Caron, Prévost et associés fut consultée. Bref, le sujet est traité de façon concise et la brochure est facile à consulter.

En second lieu, les Publications du Québec ont mis sur le marché au début du mois de décembre un "Guide d'Information pour les

Femmes." Rédigé sous forme de 600 questions et réponses, ce livre contient principalement des renseignements -- aucune référence n'est faite à un texte de loi. Toutefois, le dernier chapitre s'intitule "Questions de justice" et dans les chapitres qui précèdent, l'ouvrage traite de questions juridiques telles que la séparation et le divorce, la création de petites entreprises, le logement, la violence, etc. C'est un guide précis où on retrouve le renseignement approprié, l'organisme compétent, le programme offert, la subvention disponible, l'adresse exacte, la date limite, le montant juste. C'est un outil précieux, digne d'être consulté.

**Brigitte Catellier**

## Legal Education Cont'd from p. 1

Tom Thompson that some 28% of McGill graduates had contributed this year to the Alma Mater Fund, a ratio which is better than every faculty but Medicine and far better than that at my own three Alma Maters. Once again, it is significant that alumni continue to recognize, on a yearly basis, the role which their Alma Mater played in giving them the tools to make a good living in a challenging profession.

The above two statistics would be simply interesting data were it not for the financial reality facing universities today. As you know, fees have not changed since the early 1970s, which means that their real value has dropped by 50%. Moreover, there have been substantial cutbacks on government grants. Today, the simple fact is that

there is not a great deal of money to spend on various projects within the Faculty. Last year extra-curricular Moots cost almost \$10,000, and the Quid, the Law Journal and other student activities draw on faculty resources for another \$10,000. Gifts from faculty and alumni are essential to the continued viability of these projects.

But it is not just extra-curricular activities which are financed by monies given to the Faculty. Many optional courses such as Environmental Law, Native Peoples and the Law, Economics for Lawyers, Legal Theory and so on, could not be offered if only the base budget of the Faculty were available. Again, as Mr. Renshaw has noted, this support also puts books on the library shelf. Over the past five years almost all monographs have been purchased from donations --- the reg-

ular budget being sufficient only to maintain serials.

I regret to report that the future does not appear much brighter. The new provincial government seems committed, as was its predecessor, to maintaining the freeze on tuition and to continuing the reduction in government grants. All Canadian Faculties of Law are in roughly similar positions vis-à-vis tuition and grants.

In such circumstances, it is worth asking again about Legal Education: "What's it worth? What's it cost?" I, for one, am delighted that so many members of the McGill community -- alumni, students, staff, professors -- have shown through their support of the McGill Advancement Programme and the Alma Mater Fund that they do indeed value a McGill Legal education.



# LIBERALS HIT RIGHT ON THE MARX

by Joani Tannenbaum

One of the rare Liberal anglophone MNA's under the PQ government, Herbert Marx was first elected in a 1979 by-election, representing the riding of D'Arcy McGee. Prior to his election, Marx was a professor of constitutional law at the Université de Montréal. Justice critic in the opposition "shadow" cabinet, during his lecture of November 13, Marx bemoaned the rapid decline of Quebec's reputation as the most progressive province in the field of the administration of justice. Reminiscing the days of old during the 60's and the 70's, Marx recalled programs introduced by Quebec. The Crime Indemnity Act, Legal Aid, the establishment of a Small Claims Court in 1972 and the declaration of the Quebec Charter of Rights in 1975. These accomplishments among many others served to make our province a leader in the administration of justice. Sadly, Marx lamented the demise of those glory days; when the Péquistes took power in 1976, this domain was relegated to the back burner, as other more politically profitable issues were ushered to the forefront.

As justice critic, Marx continually lambasted the government, stressing the

minimal cost and the important consequences of reform. While it was generally recognized that reform was needed, little action was taken. Out of the nine books produced by the Civil Code Revision Office, only one, Bill 20, was up for adoption during the last session of the National Assembly prior to the election. A coroner's report studying the status of battered women and the victims of crime was ten years in the making. It was adopted by the Assembly in 1983, but has yet to produce any effects. Discriminatory practices in the workplace have been acknowledged but as of the present the only result was to commission a study to the tune of \$59,000.

Another area of criticism is Quebec's correctional policy. Lacking any degree of coherence, up to eighty percent of convicts are imprisoned as a result of minor offences. A recently published report confirmed the deplorable, inhuman conditions in many Quebec prisons.

In answer to these and other situations, Herbert Marx offers a three-pronged solution, all in the hope of providing a more equitable and accessible system of justice. Priority rests with establishing a perma-

nent Civil Code Revision Office that would allow for a degree of regulation and unity. Second, in an effort to heighten social justice and enhance victim's rights, Marx would like to introduce affirmative action programs, which include a more aggressive prosecution policy against wife batterers, increased rehabilitative opportunities, measures to prevent abusive seizures of property and a coherent correctional policy. This latter project envisages putting non-dangerous offenders and those who receive suspended sentences to work on community projects. Third, Marx wants a more equal system, with equal opportunity programs that would ensure better representation of women and minorities.

Since he delivered his scathing attack last November, circumstances have led to a reversal in positions. Herbert Marx finds himself in charge of the very portfolio he so zealously criticized. Spared the prickly task of dealing with Bill 101 (the pending decision on the bilingual signs will not be appealed), Mr. Marx is able to fully concentrate on implementing the policies he endorsed. Only time will tell how successful they prove to be.

## Faculty Council Cont'd from p. 3

from a given list of courses. Such a list will probably contain at least Trusts & Estates, Remedies & Restitution.

This is a welcome revamping of the Civil Law and

National Programme which did not come easily. A lot of people did a lot of hard work to produce this proposal, notably, the committee of civilians (chaired by Professor Jobin) who worked throughout the summer and the curriculum committee chaired by Professor Bridge.

Once again, I'd like to point out that any students with questions or comments are welcome to speak to Faculty Council members and are welcome to attend the meeting on January 23rd at 4:00 p.m. in Room 202. As well, the Proposal, in full, will be posted on the LSA door for all those who want more details.



# FEDERATION OF LAW SOCIETIES CONFERENCE ON LEGAL EDUCATION

by Robert Smith

Between October 23 and 26, representatives of all branches of the legal community converged on Winnipeg to participate in the Conference on Legal Education sponsored by the Federation of Law Societies of Canada. I was privileged to be chosen by the Canadian Association of Law Students (CALS) as one of five student delegates. Also in attendance were practising members of the profession: judges, law professors and the Deans of all the Canadian law schools. Dean Macdonald attended from McGill, as did Associate Dean Haanappel in his capacity as president of the Canadian Association of Law Teachers.

During the three days of plenaries and workshops, all those attending were given ample opportunity to discuss all aspects of legal education. The following comments constitute a summary of the final general report delivered by Dean Trevor Anderson of the University of Manitoba.

## 1. Knowledge and Skills

There was a general consensus that the primary purpose of law school is to provide the foundation of skills and knowledge necessary for the practice of law. Law schools must also serve as centres of research and academic training, and must provide a general and liberal education. It was recognized that different schools have, and ought to have, different emphases in their approaches to legal education.

With respect to curriculum, there was some concern expressed that law students were not receiving an adequate substantive law education. This however seemed to be a minority viewpoint. Some felt that standards had dropped considerably "since I was in law school".

Statistics, however, tend to show that since the 1940s, admission to law school has become much more difficult. No longer is there an "open-door" policy for those holding undergraduate degrees. Thus, the low failure and withdrawal rate only reflects the high calibre of today's law students.

The general consensus was that some pre-law post-secondary education is preferable in order for students to develop broad, general viewpoints. Since different educational backgrounds, however, contribute to a richer academic atmosphere, there was an equally strong sentiment that specified avenues of pre-law education should not be mandated by the law schools.

The period of legal articles was criticized heavily for all the usual reasons: lack of uniformity across the country, inadequate exposure to many areas of the law, no proof of utility, etc. Nevertheless, most participants felt that articling should be retained, albeit in a reformed package, as one element of a person's legal education. The primary reasons for retention was that no proven alternative means of practical legal

education presently exists. For smaller provinces, there is a cost factor to be considered as well.

Reforms would require specification of objectives around which the articling programs could be structured. Where law firms cannot provide adequate training in certain areas of the law, the law societies should fill the gap by providing crash courses. The aim is to make the articling period a more worthwhile educational experience.

In the same vein, objectives for bar school courses should be set. The trend in this area is away from substantive law programs and towards the teaching of tasks and skills used in the practice of law. British Columbia's Professional Legal Training Course (PLTC) was the first program of this sort. The soon-to-be-introduced Quebec program will be along similar skills-training lines. It would not be at all surprising if this trend spread across Canada in the near future.

The value of continuing legal education (CLE) was almost universally accepted. The lack of financial resources and skilled personnel to teach the courses, however, are both factors inhibiting CLE development. One solution suggested was the exchange of information, especially videotaped programs, amongst jurisdictions.

A point of some contro-

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# CALS ANNUAL CONFERENCE<sup>x</sup>

by Bettina Karpel

The third annual meeting of the Canadian Association of Law Students was held in Kingston the weekend of November 2nd. Robert Smith, (V.P. Common and CALS representative) and I attended.

The Canadian Association of Law Students (each faculty has one voting representative) was created three years ago on the initiative of Roger Cutler, a former McGill law student and LSA President. In those three years, CALS has made its presence felt as the voice of Canadian law students, most recently and encouragingly at the Federation of Law Societies' Conference on Legal Education held in Winnipeg.

This year a head office was set up at the University of Ottawa and almost all the law schools were represented at the annual meeting, including almost all of the civil law faculties (only UQAM was absent). The participation of this number of faculties is of great importance in creating a cohesive and influential association.

The topics discussed at the meeting included legal education, Canada student loans, articling week, interviewing guidelines and computerization. The discussion of legal education centered on the events of the Winnipeg Conference

(see Mr. Smith's report in this issue of the Quid).

The matter of Canada Student Loans had come up before in past CALS meetings. The situation now is that students are eligible for interest-free loans while they are registered in an accredited educational institution. However, six months after they leave the educational institution, they must begin paying off the loan. Law students are put in a particularly awkward position because they are faced with the obligation to repay a loan while they are articling, and, quite often, articling salaries do not allow repayment. The repayment rule also results in the anomaly that students who article and then go to bar school must start paying off their debt during the articling period and then become eligible again for interest-free loans once they enter bar school. In order to remedy this situation and to recognize the reality of a legal education (that is, that a lawyer's education, much as that of a doctor, includes the articling period), CALS had lobbied the government to extend interest-free loans to include articles. While CALS had made much headway towards its goals, the change in government in Ottawa has meant that efforts must now start again.

Articling week and interviewing guidelines were of particular concern to those faculties in regions which do not have such guidelines. The University of Montreal felt that a more structured recruitment programme was necessary so that all firms and all students would be given an equal and less erratic opportunity to assess one another. It was generally agreed that guidelines, although they are not always respected, were desirable and that steps would be taken to arrive at a more structured system. It was also decided that the law students' associations would co-operate in disseminating articling information.

Given the trend towards computerization of research, CALS members were concerned that students did not have enough exposure to computers. In light of this concern it was decided to lobby for the reduction of costs to students for the use of "Quik law", and to impress upon the faculties the importance of exposure to computers through increased access to terminals and computer courses.

There is no doubt that the decisions made at this CALS meeting will take time to implement, but the fact that some important decisions were made by a cohesive group of law students' associations is certainly encouraging.

## Letters

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between law students at McGill and those at the other faculties, and to stimulate interfaculty cooperation

and communication wherever possible. To help us achieve these ends, the Committee welcomes any suggestions you may have.

Please feel free to leave your suggestions in the

L.S.A. suggestion box or contact the following Committee members directly:

**James Papdimitriose, BCL II**  
**Teras Kuliah, BCL III**  
**David Thompson, LLB III**



## Conference on Legal Ed. Cont'd from p. 7

versy was whether these programs should be mandatory for all practising lawyers. Support existed for a mandatory remedial program for those found to be incompetent, but there was little support for a general mandatory CLE program.

The basic conclusion was that the existing pattern (law school -- articling -- bar program -- CLE) should be preserved. Greater co-operation between law societies and law schools and a more effective use of resources could, however, convert a series of educational "boxes" into a high quality legal education continuum.

### 2. Criteria for Admission

Generally, the concern of law schools must be with the academic competence of candidates for admission, since there is a close correlation between academic and professional competence. Objective criteria, namely from LSAT and undergraduate GPA, while flawed, were considered the fairest means by which to test academic competence. Subjective tests, such as the examination of personal qualities and character through an interview process, often appear unfair. They are as flawed as the objective tests. From an economic viewpoint, it would be much too inefficient to interview all candidates in view of the inadequate results obtained. It is the responsibility of the law societies to make character judgements with respect to applicants for the Bar. Law schools should only funnel information to

prospective candidates (i.e. whether a criminal record will prevent admission to the Bar).

There was also concern raised about the application forms for admission to the Bar. Many ask for disclosure of convictions, arrests, mental health history, and the like. As with most contentious issues there were arguments on either side of this disclosure versus privacy issue.

### 3. Numbers

It was almost the unanimous view of the participants that there are no reliable measures for predicting future demands on the profession. Because of the unforeseen consequences, any manipulations at the source are dangerous. Thus law schools should not restrict admission in order to control numbers.

It was felt that overcrowding in the profession has not affected competence. Furthermore, there is no verifiable proof that the consequences of overcrowding, namely lower legal fees, results in professional incompetence. Nevertheless, there is still a strong sentiment along these lines, especially amongst older practitioners. It was generally felt that market forces should run their course and no manipulation of numbers entering the profession should be made.

### 4. Funding of Education and Research

There was an almost unanimous view that, in all

aspects of legal education, programs have been seriously underfunded. Both state and private sources must be looked to for increased funding. The large discrepancies between support for law and other professions must be brought to light, and, if possible, public influence should be used to alter this pattern. It is important to the profession and to the integrity of the legal system itself that legal education be properly funded.

### 5. Conclusion

In concluding, I would like to point out that, for the first time, the legal community recognized the important contributions which students can make in discussions of this sort. What is more, CALS has been recognized as the voice of law students across the country. These developments can only be beneficial to the collective interests of law students at McGill and elsewhere. It is hoped and expected that CALS will be given a voice in any future discussion and/or decisions in this area.

The proceedings of the conference will be published and sent to all participants. I will make this available through the LSA. At the end of the Conference, there was some discussion of the establishment of a committee to deal with legal education concerns. This can only be seen as a desirable follow-up step.

If anyone has any questions about either this conference or the CALS Conference (see Bettina Karpel's article in this issue), feel free to approach me at any time. I would be more than willing to discuss my comments more completely.



# VANCOUVER - EXPO '86

par Normand Perreault

Vous avez quelques semaines de libres l'été prochain? Alors pourquoi ne pas visiter Vancouver. Vous découvrirez une ville magnifique nichée dans un décor naturel absolument fantastique. De plus, non seulement fêtera-t-elle son centenaire ainsi que celui du chemin de fer transcontinental, mais elle sera l'hôtesse de l'exposition internationale de 1986.

Tout en rendant hommage aux inventions humaines de caractère internationale, l'exposition explorera le monde fascinant des transports et des communications. On y retrouvera plus de 80 pavillons représentant pays, provinces, territoires, états, et sociétés.

L'été dernier j'ai eu la chance de visiter le site d'EXPO 1986. On y avait érigé un pavillon d'information à l'intérieur duquel on présentait, entre autres, sur un écran géant (système Omnifax), un film tout à fait extraordinaire sur les moyens de transport (vous pourrez toujours le voir). Si l'exposition est à l'image projetée par le pavillon d'information, et tout semble indiquer qu'elle le sera, elle promet beaucoup et devrait connaître un succès éclatant.

Le prix d'un billet pour adulte sera de \$20.00 pour une journée, mais vous pouvez vous procurer un billet de trois jours pour \$45.00. Notez que l'admission aux manèges et aux grands spectacles comme ceux du Ballet de Leningrad, du Royal Ballet de Londres et du Philadelphia Orchestra ne sont pas inclus dans le prix du billet d'entrée.

Pour ceux qui ont raté la chance d'admirer la célèbre exposition "Ramsès II et son temps" alors qu'elle se trouvait à Montréal, vous pourrez la visiter sur place pendant toute la durée de l'exposition.

Il y aura aussi dans le courant de l'été plusieurs manifestations spéciales dont: STEAMEXPO, du 23 mai au 1er juin; l'AIRMADA des DC-3, le 7 juin; le Rassemblement international de voitures de l'époque, du 6 au 19 juillet; et, les Grands Voiliers du 26 au 31 juillet. Pour de plus amples renseignements vous pouvez vous adresser à:

EXPO INFO  
P.O. Box 1800,  
Vancouver, B.C.,  
V6C 3A2  
604-660-3999 (service en français)

Evidemment si vous n'avez pas déjà réservé vous pourriez avoir des problèmes de logement. On

a créé toutefois une agence d'hébergement qui moyennant le paiement d'une somme de cinq dollars pourra vous aider à faire des réservations (hôtels, motels, chambres d'hôte ou terrains de camping). Vous pouvez entrer en contact avec cette agence à l'adresse suivante:

RESWEST  
P.O. Box 1138  
Station A  
Vancouver,  
V6C 2T1  
604-662-3300

Outre l'exposition il y a évidemment des tas de choses à faire à Vancouver; cependant il ne faut absolument pas manquer de visiter: l'île Granville, sur laquelle on retrouve un marché, des théâtres, restaurants et boutiques; le Mont Grouse, qui offre une vue splendide de la ville; le quartier chinois, et, bien sûr, Stanley Park, son

Aquarium, sa promenade (vous pourrez y louer une bicyclette).

En terminant je voudrais ajouter que statistiquement c'est le mois d'août qui offre le plus de soleil à Vancouver; mais personnellement je trouve que c'est le mois de mai qui ajoute le plus à la splendeur de la côte ouest. Peut-être nous y reverrons-nous cet été; en attendant, bonne année à tous.



# VANDALISM HITS CHANCELLOR DAY

by Bettina Karpel

So you've just finished exams. You'll probably go out with friends, grab a couple of beers, go nuts for a few hours and then collapse for about 24 hours of sleep. Well that's probably what most of us do. Unfortunately, it's not what all of us do. Some of us decide to trash the area around the Moot Court.

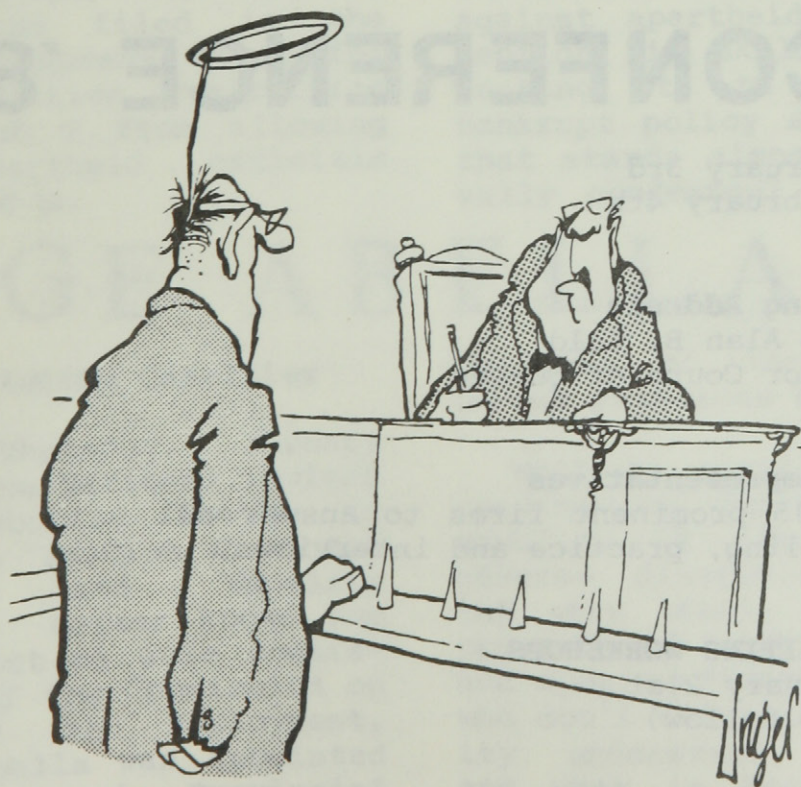
What I'm referring to is an unfortunate event that occurred the last day of exams, apparently after the Real Estate Transactions morning exam. Most students going in to write the afternoon exam were too preoccupied to notice the overturned trash can, ash-

trays and the broken wooden chair, but to anyone who didn't have that preoccupation, the scene would have looked like a typical act of vandalism.

It seems almost ironic in a law faculty, where we pretend to be learning about keeping law and order in our society, that a student or group of students would so blatantly abuse someone else's property. But the point goes beyond the fact that we are law students. Let's face it, none of these individuals would do the same thing in their own house or even in a house where they'd been invited. But for some reason -- I don't know why -- they decided that university property was fair game. How does this re-

flect on us as students in this Faculty? It certainly doesn't add to our credibility as responsible or thinking individuals. I don't know what the solution is to this incident. It is the first time in the two and a half years that I've been here that this has happened and I hope, and would like to believe, that it won't happen again.

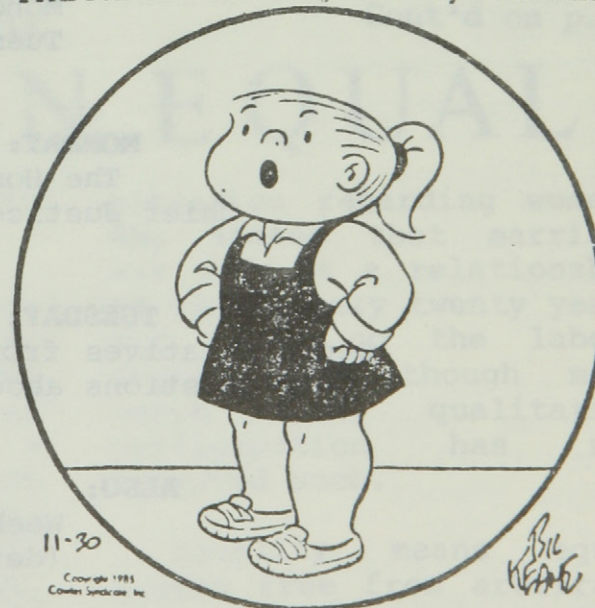
I think it does bear pointing out that this occurrence should not be blown out of proportion since, as I mentioned, it is the first time I have heard of such an incident, and it obviously concerns a very small part of the student population. Nevertheless, this does not excuse the act.



"Take that thing off or I'll fine you for contempt."

THE FAMILY CIRCUS.

By Bil Keane



11-30

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BIL  
KEANE

"I don't want to be a lady when I grow up. I want to be a lawyer."



# Quid Novi Presents: What's In What's Out For 1986

## What's Out

The Glenns  
Women & the Law  
Nautilus  
Restitution  
Faculty Council  
The A Grade  
Benson's Beard  
General Hospital

## What's In

The Bridges  
Madonna  
Scott's Weight-Lifting  
with Books  
Special K  
Dynasty II: The Colbys  
The D Grade  
Don Johnson's Stubble  
Chancellor: Day & Night

Peanuts

By Charles M. Schulz



## CAREERS CONFERENCE '86

Monday, February 3rd  
Tuesday, February 4th

### MONDAY: Opening Address

The Honourable Alan B. Gold  
Chief Justice Superior Court of Quebec

### TUESDAY: Firm Representatives

Representatives from over 15 prominent firms to answer all  
your questions about articling, practice and interviews.

### ALSO: C.V. WRITING WORKSHOPS

Week of January 21st  
(details to follow)